A Blind Prince Who Does Much for the Limited Number of His Subjects. After seeing the games at Monte Carlo I visited the palace of Prince Charles at Monaco. Careless writers use the names interchangeably. Be l' understood, then, that the great gambling hell is within and a part of the diminutive principality of Monaco. The less is included in the greater. The Prince's palace is situated at the other end of his possessions, about s mile from Monte Carlo. He never occupies it. He lives in luxurious retirement at Paris on the large revenues derived from a lease of the gainbling mo-nopoly. But he is cut off from many of the pleasures of this life, as he is stone blind. His ample income en-ables him to remit all taxes to his few thousand subjects and to keep a really beautiful priace on show for all comers. Not to be wanting in any of the outward signs of soversignty he maintains an army of handsome (cllows-sixty-five strong—and has a park of highly burnished artillery pointing seawards. Hundreds of cannon balls are piled up symmetrically in his palace yard. At the great gates of the edifice, as I approached it, stood two very good-looking soldiers. One rested gracefully on his shin-ing musket and the other played with a tame crow which hopped with a tame crow which hopped about in the grass. Seeing me he recovered his erect position and dig-nity and returned my courteous salute. I asked permission to enter the palace. With a gesture he referred me to a gorgeous personage, looking like three Major-Generals rolled into one, who suddenly appeared in a door-way. I took him for the commander-in-chief of the army. But he was only the concierge. With a profound bow he requested my visiting eard, which I gave him. Then, after registering my name, I was turned over to another less splendid—but still imposing—official who showed me through the long

his subjects from taxes, but he provides for several good schools and is a liberal supporter of the Roman Catholic Church. A fine eathedral is now rising at Monaco. As no resident, but only the stranger, is allowed access to the Casino at Mente Carlo, the local population is not hurt by the games. Speaking of suicides, I have learned that only two days before writing my last letter on this subject, a man who had lost his all at one of the tables, suddenly whipped out a pistol and shot himself. He was quietly removed and the roulette and trente et quarente went on without interruption. A lady, who had been watching the play on one occasion told me that she saw a person seize from the table a little pile of money which had been won by another. He appealed forredress to the superintendent of the Casimo. The latter did not stop to inquire into the justice of the claim, but immediately paid over to the second player the sum which he said had been publicly stelen from him. This little incident proves the constant anxiety of the "administra-tion" to avoid disagreeable scenes and scandals. But the suicides can not be stopped, as men, acting under the sud-den impulse of despair, will kill themselves before the bank can solace them with the donations it is always ready to make for the relief of rained game to make for the relief of rained game-sters. The French Government could, if it would—in the capacity of protect-or and powerful neighbor—suppress the monstrous evil of Monte Carlo. But Prince Charles manages to keep in favor at Paris, not merely by his per-sonal residence there, but by a fullblown legation, which he maintains at the French capital for diplomatic purposes, just like a first class sover-eign.—Journal of Commerce.

less splendid—but still imposing—offi-cial who showed me through the long galleries and suits of rooms. They are full of costly pictures and statues and magnificently upholstered. But they have the cold, cheerless atmosphere and stuffy smell of all uninhabited houses, however grand. I was glad to escape from the wearisome round into the open air.

blind Prince not only exempts

the open air.

THE BEST WOOL.

It Can Not Be Produced Unless the Sheep Are Kept in Prime Condition. Every man who grows wool wants to grow the best; or, if not the best, the best of the kind which he grows. It may not be the best kind, but it should be the best of its kind. Although not the best kind for some purposes, it may be the best for others. Every man does. As the trite old adage has it, "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." This principle applies to wool-growing, and mutton-growing, as well as to any thing else. Indeed, it has a universal application.

Indeed, it has a universal application.
But how is the farmer to grow the best wool of its kind? Simply by keeping his sheep in the best condition all the while. The sheep that is in its best possible condition, will grow the best wool it is possible for it to grow. Uniformity of condition is an important point, and necessary to the production of a fibre of wool of uniform conditions and recognition of the production of a fibre of wool of uniform conditions and recognition and the production of the production of a fibre of wool of uniform the production of the pro duction of a fibre of wool of uniform quality and strength its entire length. The sheep must not be gorged one month and starved the next. If it is, depend upon it the fiber of the wool will show the weakness produced by starving. Neither must it suffer for want of water, or salt, or even shelter. If it does the averest can find it re-

starving. Neither must it suffer for want of water, or salt, or even shelter. If it does, the expert can find it recorded in the fiber of the wool.

All know very well that the hair of people is affected by sickness and often falls out. It also gets dry and harsh and dead at the ends. The hair of a person in perfect health appears very different from that of a person in poor health. The wool of sheep is affected in the same way, by health and sickness; and as sheep are often exposed to wider and more severe extremes than persons are, their wool is more affected than the human hair. Sheep sometimes shed their wool because of sickness. In case of suffering from cold and lack of food the wool will sometimes stop growing and when it starts again the place of stopping and starting will be distinctly marked on the fiber of the wool by a bad place. There is nothing like a uniformly good condition, with no shocks given to the system of the sheep, for producing a uniform fiber and the heat nossible system of the sheep, for producing a uniform fiber and the best possible wool.—National Live Stock Journal.

A MEXICAN'S SHRINE.

The Poetle Tradition Connected With the Church of the Virgin of Guadalupe. Guadalupe is the hollest shrine in Mexico. It is the scene of a tradition that is never doubted for an instant by the people. In 1581 the Virgin appeared one evening to a poor peon. Juan Diego, and told him to go to some wealthy man and say it was her will that a church be built on that spot.
The Indian in a great fright obeyed her
command, but the wealthy fellow refused to puteredenes in the incredulous story, so the peon returned and told the Virgin, who was still there, of his failure. She told him to return and show his tilma (apron) as proof. The amazed fellow did so, and the light disclosed the picture of the Virgin painted on the apron. Still the unbeliever doubted, and the Virgin sent for the third time and the virgin sent for the third thick a bunch of fresh roses, such as never before grew in this country. The infi-del took the flowers, and the picture of the Virgin fell from the heart of a rose. He was convinced, and built a large church on the spot where the Virgin

appeared.
The church is a line one, decorated with statues, paintings and gold. The silver railing weighs twenty-six tons, and is composed of a metal composite. The church authorities have received numerous offers for this rich relic. Some persons desired to replace the railing with one of solid silver, but this bargain was not accepted. Diego's apron is above the altar in a frame. On it is painted a picture of the Virgin, but, to say the very least, it was not drawn by a master's hand. The bunch of roses, which, they claim, never fades, is also shown in a glass vase, and is gazed on with reverence by the

thing asked of the Virgin of Guadalupe is granted. I have seen people pray with their hands outstretched, and after awhile murmur, "Gracious, gracious," and get up as if the favor had been received. Woman oft-times been received. Women oft-times kiss the floor when they think they have received mercy at the hands of their dear saint. Near the door are hundreds of rude oil paintings repre-senting scenes in which the Virgin has saved the lives of people. One man fell from a second-story window, and by marmuring the Virgin's name escaped uninjured. Another was not crushed to death, although his horse fell en him. One was released from prison, many from fatal sickness, and hundreds of canes and crutches in the corner testify to the many who have

A little green plaza, filled with tall treas, beautiful flowers and flowing fountains, separates the Church of the Virgin of Guadalupe from another, which, in order to have some attraction, boasts of a well in the vestibule, which is ever boiling up its muddy water. The water cures any disease, so they say, and at any time a crowd is found around its magic brim filling jars, bottles and pitchers to take home or supping from the copper bowl that is chained to the iron bars that cover the well. Very few can suppress the lack of disgust when they try to swal-low the vile staff with the all-healing qualities. - Cor. Pittsburgh Bispatch.

THE KOOTENAL INDIANS.

Contrasts in Marals and Manners of Some of the British Columbia Aborigines. It is the end of my first Sunday here. We have just been to the Indians' worship. They are Roman Catholics, because I think, they like the pictures of the saints, the ceremonies and the priest's care. Their worship was a surprise to us and an education. These Kootenais are confessedly the lowest and filthiest of the fish-eating Indiana. but it is a marvel to see how they rise above nature in worship. No civilized congregation presents such contrasts. The darkened windows of the painted chapel, the vapor and odor of the incease, the chants, the simple cere-monies and the rapt attention of the worshipers materialized for us the ghost of Chateaubriand. We breathed again the sentimental atmosphere of 'Atala' and 'The Genius of Christi-

Leon Faucet, the priest, is a shrewd and devout French Jesuit. As he expressed it, he has ruled these Indians with a main de fer. His name, throughout this region, is feared and respected as if it were the name of a demi-god. They have many stories of his miracular and a strike a strike a strike. lous paralyzing of arms raised to strike him and of sudden dumbness seizing tongues that dared to profane in his presence. His laws form a code which penetrates all details of their simple avage life.
Their religion is a strife and a com-

promise between the principles of right and their savage education. I remem-ber at our first encounter, when I had to treat with them for canoe transpor-tation for myself and party, that the negotiations lasted from two in the afternoon until noon the next day. be renewed from other points of attack, and when at last concluded, the sum agreed for was less than that at first proposed. We thought we knew the Kootenai river pretty well, but when they set out with us, one in each cance, with two paddlers, they took us through miles of unknown water-ways, over sluggish bayous and inlets we had never heard of, finally striking the crooked river again at an angle which had saved leagues of travel and shortening the leagues of travel and shortening the journey by hours. Then we saw the justness of their bargain. We agreed that we knew of no Christian white man whom we would think capable of such mercantile propriety. But on the outskirts of one little settlement we passed a moveless figure, an old woman crouched forward, her arms about her shins, her head between her knees. She stirred not nor looked as we fitted by her, although an outstratched paddle would have touched her. By her side were food and drink. I asked my nearest Indian what she did there! He grunted in roply a gutteral word which grunted in reply a gutteral word which translated means "to die." These two neidents suggest the Indian's religion There are two class or towns of Indians, the "Upper" and the "Lower" Kootenais, about 475 in all. They have

—Elenora Talbot, a young woman of Lecompe, La., was standing by a window during a thunder storm, when she was struck by lightning. Her right side was burned from the shoulder to the foot, and her clothes were set on fire. Other persons in the house were so stunned by the shock that for some time they were not able to aid the girl, who was so badly burned that her life was despaired of. She recovered.—N.

O. Picayane.

never made a treaty with the United States, and never received aid from the

Government. - Charles J. Woodbury, in N. Y. Post.

SETTLEMENT OF DETROIT.

The First Permanent Settlers of a Nov It was a sweltering day in July, 1701, when Cadillac, with his little fleet of birch-bark canoes, turned southwest from Lake St. Clair and entered the broad, clear, beautiful river now known as the Detroit. Had some native of the forest stood then upon its banks, he must have been lost in wonder at the unwonted spectacle of the strange flotilla. Twenty-five birchen boatssome measuring six feet while and thirty-five feet long—gandly decorated with Indian symbols and waving gaily the flags of France, glided gracefully down the stream to the exhibitanting sounds of the life and drum, and the joyful shout that a long journey was over. The boats were manned by fifty soldiers in "bright blue coats and white facings;" and daysied four officers and lifty emiand carried four officers and lifty emi-grants, with an abundant store of pro-visions and all the tools and utensils needed in the building and settling of a new town in the wilderness. Besides. there were on board two Roman Catholic priests, for, like all good Frenchmen, Cadillac had a tender concern for the souls of his people. He intended they should not neglect the mass, or forget their pater-noster. They had come a weary journey of forty-nine days, in those frail boats, over rough waves, the men bearing them on their shoulders on the long portage between the Ottawa river and Lake Huron, and it was but natural they should rejoice at the end of their

voyage. Where the river leaves Lake Huron it is more than half a league in width and broken by picturesque islands; but as it flows southwestward it contracts into a single channel, and gradually narrows till at about ten miles' distance it has a breadth of only half a mile. This is the strait which was to give its name—Detroit—to both the give its name—Detroit—to both the river and the city to be built upon its northern bank. Here, at a sudden bend in the stream, the cances were drawn up on the beach, and landing, the voyagers ascended to a level platean which rose by successive terraces to a height of about fifty feet above the bed of the river. From this elevation they had a view of the whole broad water as it flows southward, shut in at first by steep bluffs, but then broadening at the distance of about twenty miles its clear green current is lost in the deep blue waves of Lake Erie. The ziver here is three miles wide, discharging a greater volume of water than any other in the world, excepting only the Niagara and St. Lawrence, which receives its flow. Cadillac was a man of broad, forecasting intellect, but it may be questioned if even he would have credited a prediction that within two hundred years that giver, frost bound as it is nearly four months in the year, would give passage to a greater annual tonnage than would enter London—the largest seaport in or cream if you have t, heated in a the world. And yet such is the fact, separate dish.—The Cateror. as shown by the maritime tables for the vear 1884.

Cadillac formed a temporary en campment under the great spreading trees, and, within two days, laid the latitude. The stockade is supposed to have included about twenty acres. It was located on the first rise of ground near the river—in what is now the near the river—in what is now the Mow to Increase the Fertility of Soil Without Purchasing Sitrogen. of the fort might command the strait and the opposite shore; and was made thousand savages, friendly then, but liable at any moment to become hostile apon occasion of some real or fancied injury. The area within the stockade was laid out into lots and streets, and surrounded by a lane twelve feet in width, to allow the garrison, in the event of attack, free access to every part of the enclosure. Thus Cadillac built, it is true, of rough logs, and not in the latest style of European architecture, but reasonably secure, if bravely defended, against attacks from secure, if such desultory warriors as the Indians. By means of this fort the French secured control of the Great Lakes and the fur trade of the Northwest; and here the traders and soldiers of that nation congregated, and proclaimed Louis XIV. lord paramount of all the vast region that stretches away to the

The adventurous Frenchman had now built a capital and assumed the governorship of a vast territory. His next step was to people his settlement, and obtain the permanent good-will of the natives of the lake region. To these ends he resorted to the novel expedient ends he resorted to the novel expedient of settling the Indians about him, and encouraging his soldiers to marry their young women. In this way he hoped to augment his population, and attach the aborigines to him by ties of kinship. The natives received his overtures kindly, and before long four different tribes had established settlements within cannon-shot of the fort—the Miamis and Pottagestrates. and Pottawatamies within half a mile on its either side, and the Hurons and Ottawas on the opposite side of the river, near the present town of Windsor. His scheme for intermingling the white and red races was equally suc-cessful, for the Indian maiden soon

cessful, for the Indian malden soon learned to prefer Johnny Crapeau for a husband. He did not require her to plant his corn and dig his potatoes while he was away upon the hunt or lounging idly about the wigwam.

To enable him to raise agricultural products. Cadillac granted the settlers land outside the fort, generally in strips having a few hundred feet of frontage upon the river, and extending back so as to form tracts of from thirty to fifty acres. He conveyed these lands in acres. He conveyed these lands in actual fee, and in some instances were the source of large fortunes to the old families; but in every grant Caddlac reserved to himself certain rights, which curiously illustrate the sort of foudal system which he attempted to establish. He sought to reproduce in those uncivilized wilds the system then existing where he was born, in Haute-Garrone, France—to form there a literally new France—and for a time he succeeded. But it was the France of Louis XIV., and if the system had not been annulled by the coming in of the English, it would have been swept away by the progress of the eighteenth the source of large fortunes to the away by the progress of the eighteenth century.—Edmund Kirk, in Harper's Mazasine.

—A Yankee saw the Pope when in Rome recently, and was polite enough to ask after his wife and family.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

-Buttermilk and lemon juice are

harmless cosmetics for removing sun-burn and freckles.—Exchange.

cinnati Times. -It is best to water plants in the evening. Make a few holes around the plant so as to allow the water to run down to the roots.—Troy Times. -Chickens should be fed at least four times a day till they are at least twelve weeks old, and for the next few

weeks three times a day. - Boston Post pasture in wet clover, as it will sometimes produce fatal cases of indiges-tion. -- Western Rural.

-- Sweet Omelet: Beat up the eggs

usual, and just before it is folded in the pan, add a heaping tenspoonful of elly, preserves or other ingredients that tancy may suggest. - Chicago Jour--Colonel Curtis, of New York states that alsike or Swedish clover introduced on his farm twenty years ago

still holds possession of the soil. He regards it as preferable to either red or white clover for pasturage or hay. -Omelet With Herbs: Beat up three eggs and add to them a teaspoonful of

ton Budget. -Members of the Elmira (N. Y.) Farmers' Club, at a late meeting asserted that innumerable tests have shown that posts made of red cedar would last indefinitely, certainly a hundred years, for posts are now standing in that vicinity which have been set and reset many times, covering a period of eighty years or more, and they are still sound.

-Dressed Potatoes: Put into a stewpan a piece of butter rolled in flour, a gill of cream, pepper, salt and a very little nutmeg; also the juice of half a lemon; stir these over the fire till boiling. Then add slices of freshly boiled w potatoes, and after warming them up in the above sauce serve very hot.

—Toledo Blade.

-Provide watering places for your cows so that they will not have to travel long distances to drink. Unless you do. your cows will go without water until they get very thirsty. When they do drink, they will drink too much and make themself feverish. This is a condition unfavorable to the production of the largest quantity of the best quality of milk. -Montreal Witness.

-Veal Cream Soup: Boil the remnants of a roast veil until the meat falls from the bones. Strain and cool. The next day put on to boil, with a slice of onion and one-third of a cupful of raw rice. Let it simmer slowly for an hour.
Add salt and pepper to taste. Just before serving add one cupful of rice milk,

-Apple Float: Six large apples, two spoonfuls white sugar, juice of one lemon, whites of three eggs. Stew the apples very soft and key them on a sieve to drain and cool. Remove the foundation of a church an which to skins and cores before eacking. When worship God after the manner of his cool putthem on a flat dish, add the fathers. Then he staked out the ground sugar, lemon and egg, and beat with for a fort and a stockade, and set at an egg-beater to a stiff froth. Fill your work to get the settlers be used before bowl or castard cups with soft custard, the winter, which he knew from experience to be sometimes severe in this will stand. Exchange.

In applying wood ashes about seventy per cent of lime and magnesia are thus roomy to allow each settler space ty per cent. of lime and magnesia are for a dwelling inside the pickets, safety contained in the ashes, while about being the thing to be first thought of twelve per cent. compose potash and by the new settlement. The settlers six per cent. makes up the phosphoric were but a handful, and they knew acid in the shape of phosphates. When themselves surrounded by at least forty we take a fair view of the value of hard-wood ashes they may safely be classed as a complete fertilizer with the exception of containing no nitrogen. The question, then, is how to use them and where. We may consider that some soils are deficient in lime and potash, and thus put the ashes to and potash, and thus put the asnes to good use, but suppose we were remov-ing a crop, and had on hand a supply of ashes, how should we be guided in using them? Let us consider. As stated, ashes contain no nitrogen, but are rich in other substances, being deficient only in that one organic material. We look around for something to balance the ashes as plant food. We do not wish to buy nitrogen if it can be avoided. We have just mowed a crop of clover, and there has been left a large mass of roots which centain a fair proportion of nitrogen. plow that sod, apply the ashes broadeast, run a harrow over the field, and the land is ready for corn in the spring. If we have no clover sod we at once plow a piece of land, sow the ashes and put the land in millet or buckwheat. As soon as the crop flowers it is plowed and ten bushels of lime applied in the spring the land goes in wheat and is seeded to clover. In another year the clover will furnish the nitrogen and the plant food will be partially balanced. Thus, with the use of lime and ashes, and the plowing under of green manurial crops we can gradually nerease the fertility of the soil without the necessity of purchasing nitro-gen, and it is economical to do so, as the time and labor lost one season will be gained the next. - Farm, Field and Stockman.

Thinning Root Crops.

It may seem sometimes a hard thing to do to pull up promising plants and throw them away, and a farmer is thus tempted to permit the roots to stand too close in the rows. But it is indis pensable to success that the plants have plenty of room. Large roots weighing from ten to sixteen pounds one not be grown at less than sixteen inches apart, and eighteen inches is better still. At this distance, with full rows, there will be 9,800 roots to the scre, and if the roots average ten pounds, which is not at all difficult to reach, there will be forty-nine tons to roots may only average three pounds making only little more than twenty-nine tons to the acre. The same ap-plies to corn, for all plants need abundant feeding space for the roots, and must not be crowded much.—American Agriculturist.

—A lady in a railway carriage took out her purse, took therefrom six-pence, and handed it to a well-dressed ou a good cigar when you smoke ir to presence of ladies," was the reply.

HOMING PIGEONS.

Their Usefulness as Message-Bearers From and To Vessels at Sea.

The use of pigeons by Mr. C. T. Ar-—A good mixture for sowing is a bushel and a peck of orchard grass and half a bushel of oat grass.—Cin-sively the value of the birds might have sively the value of the birds might have as messengers from off the water. The purpose was the thought of the last moment, and when almost too late to make the necessary preparation. The arguments were hasty and the material nomed at several centers, some of them miles away from the center of use. Still. with all drawbacks, insufficiencies and —It is unsafe to turn cattle in to mistakes, it was evident to the most times out of seven prove to be of the greatest value; and failing the seventh, we would be only where we are without them. The messages were each not less than ten pages of manifold note, and were carried upon the middle feathers of the tail, to which they were fastened by fine copper wire, wound about and pressed flat, to hold the message close to the feather. The editor of a newspaper served by these pigeons said: "It gives me a peculiar sensation to receive copy from the hand of one I know to be out of reach upon the water, and to fell that he may talk to me but I can not answer back. It is a wonder to me after this experience that chopped parsley, mixed with a few the officers of any vessel, excursion steamer, yacht, sail or tug boat should be willing to leave the shore without this means of communicating with it."

Very many of the merchant marine especially in European waters, have pigeons on board for use in communicating with the vessel from the small boats away from it or from shore. These birds, it is said, never mistake another vessel for their own when at dock or in the harbor. It has been remarked of several flights that the birds in exercising, when far out of sight of land, will go away for hours at a time, and upon their return will have dried mud on their feet and legs, showing

them to have been upon shore.

Mr. A. P. Baldwin experimented with pigeons for sea service twice in 1885, and to his satisfaction. One bird liberated by Officer Croom of the Waesland at one o'clock in the afternoon, when three hundred and fifteen miles from Sandy Hook, was in the loft at evening. Another let go from the Greassia at nine in the morning, when two hun dred and fifty-five miles out, brought a nessage before evening.—Century.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS. How the Patriotic American Army Ap

peared in the Year 1777. Here is a picture of one of the men Valley Forge: "His bare feet peep through his worn-out shoes, his legs nearly naked from the tattered remains of an only pair of stockings, his breeches not enough to cover his nakedness, his shirt hanging in strings, his hair dis-beveled, his face wan and thin, his look bungry, his whole appearance that of a man forsaken and neglected." And the man forsaken and neglected." And the shirt hanging in strings, his hair dis-beveled, his face wan and thin, his look man forsaken and neglected." And the snow was falling! This was one of the privates. The officers were scarcely better off. One was wrapped "in a sort of dressing-gown made of an old blanke or woolen bed-cover." The uniforms were torn and ragged; the guns were rusty; a few only had bayonets; the soldiers carried their powder in tin boxes

and cow-horns.

The horses died of starvation, and the men harnessed themselves to trucks and sleds, hauling wood and provisions from storehouse to hut. At one time there was not a ration in camp. Washington seized the peril with a strong hand and compelled the people in the country about, who had been selling to the British army at Philadelphia, to give up their stores to the patriots at Valley Forge. -- Horace E. Scuader, in St. Nich-

Driving Piles With Dynamite.

Mr. Pradanovic, of Pesth, has been sing dynamite for driving piles. He places an iron plate 15 inches in diameter and 3 8-4 inches thick in a perfectly horizontal position on the pile to be driven. A dynamite cartridge in the form of a disc, containing 17 1-2 ounces of dynamite, is placed on the iron plate and exploded by electricity. It is stated that the pile is driven by each explosion to a depth equal to five blows of a pile engine weighing 14 3-4 Vienna hundred weight falling 9 feet 10 inches. The iron plate on the average resists twentyfive explosions. - N. Y. Post.

-The Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman asserts that there is a pond in the vicinity of Yonkers that is said to be so full of lager beer bottles that the fish can not find room to swim about.

-An exchange thinks there will be a great falling off in Newport visitors his season. As Newport is in Rhode Island they wouldn't have to go far to all off.—Burlington Free Press

-Four members of a Blount County (Tennessee) family have married within as many weeks. First two sons went off, then a daughter, and now the

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.

Obio Creamery..... APPLES—Prime POTATOES—New, per barrel... NEW YORK. CHICAGO. BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE.
FLOUR—Family \$3 00 @ 3 65
GRAIN—Wheat No. 2 85 % 86
Corn—Mixed 40% 56 52
Oats—Mixed 30 6 32
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess 10 50 611 00
Lard—Refined 6 75
CATTLE—First quality 45% 64
HOGS 6 00 @ 6 75 INDIANAPOLIS.

LOUISVILLE.

| LOUISVILLE. | \$4 00 @ 4 50 | GRAIN-Wheat-No. 2 red | 71144 72 | Corn-mixed | 43146 44 | Couts-mixed | 27146 22 | Corn-mixed | 27146 28 | Corn-mixed | 27146 28 | Corn-mixed | 27146 28 | Corn-mixed | 27166 28 | Corn-mixed

DARK EYES.

Sentiments of Love, Passion and Hatred Betrayed by Them. Dark eyes are both beautiful and dangerous. In their depths-the home of witchery-lurks many a spell. Slumberous, dreamy orbs! Bewitching, gypsy

eyes. They are the ones that present to the observer an ever varying panorams. Forever changing, like April weather, they may flash with scorn, or darken with gloom, then instantly melt with tenderness, or languish with love; sparkle with mirth one moment, sadden with grief the next. They are very nate eyes. They may be the eyes of a beautiful murderess, a fiend human shape, but they may also be the eyes of a very dear friend, or a loving

Dark eyes, though kind and indulgent, are not to be trifled with. A darkeyed man never forgives an enemy. A dark-eyed woman neverforgets her first

Dark eyes may be calm and still as a summer night, but beware an angry-word, and the storm cloud gathers. Take care! there are lightning flashes in those eyes. They may be placid as a mountain lake, but the strength is there, latent though it be. Like a volcano, they may slumber peacefully and qui-etly, but the monotony of life is disturbed by occasional flashes.—Mary F. Murphy, in St. Louis Magazine.

Is There a Cure for Consumption? Is There a Cure for Consumption?

We answer unreservedly, yes: If the patient commences in time the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," and exercises proper care. If allowed to run its courso too long all medicine is power-less to stay it. Dr. Pierce never deceives a patient by holding out a false hope for the sake of pecuniary gain. The "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured thousands of patients when nothing else seemed to avail. Your druggist has it. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on consumption with numerous testimonials. "Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

You can prevent milk from souring in a thunder storm by drinking it just before the storm begins.

Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" was made known to them. In all those derangements causing backache, dragging-down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing proporties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from "internal fever," congestion, inflammation, or ulceration. By druggists.

Why is a locomotive like a comet! Be-cause it has a headlight and carries a long train.—N. Y. Telegram. Harvest Excursion

On August 18, September 8 and 22 the Chicago & Northwestern railway will run cheap excursions to Minnesota and Dakota, for which lower rates have been made than have ever before been quoted to these points. For full particulars address—R. S. Hair, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill-

"That was a smart trick," remarked the man who had been presented with a cay-enne-pepper lozenge.—Chicago Ledger.

A CHICAGO paper says Mr. Multum has settled in that city. Then he is no longer in Parvo.—Texas Siftings. BALDNESS and dandruff can be prevented by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

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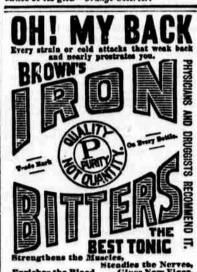
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